ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 25. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1855. WHOLE NO. 326.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoo-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

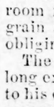
Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.



THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story Verandah 160 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the Dining Room, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time, the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, oldsores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,
Whitfield County, Ga.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 11, 1854. tf

[From the Washington City Spectator.]

CLINGMAN'S PEAK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The following communication has been received from the Hon. Mr. Clingman, relative to the mountain region of North Carolina, which you will oblige the Smithsonian Institution by publishing in your valuable paper. It contains information of an interesting character relative to the topography of a portion of our country but little known. The highest point of the Black Mountain, now known by the name of "Clingman's Peak," is probably the most elevated point east of the Rocky Mountains.

JOSEPH HENRY,
Sec. Smithsonian Inst.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 20, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR—The interest you manifested, a year or two since, with reference to one of the mountains in our region, induces me to address this letter to you. From time to time, there have been discussions as to where the highest point of land is to be found, east of the Mississippi river. You doubtless recollect a controversy as to the relative height of the White Mountain of New Hampshire, and the Black Mountain of North Carolina. Prof. Mitchel succeeded, I think, in making it appear, that that portion of the Black Mountain, since called "Mitchel's Peak," or "Mount Mitchel," was higher than "Mount Washington," the most elevated point of the White Mountain range.

But even at the time of his measurement, I was of the opinion that he had not succeeded in getting upon the highest point of the Black Mountain. In our frequent conversations, both before and since that time, he did not appear to feel at all confident on the subject. It is with reference to the fact that another peak of the mountain is higher than any ascended, or measured by him, that I purpose now to speak. It may appear strange to some persons, at a distance, that at this time, there should be any doubt as to a fact, capable seemingly of so easy demonstration. Those who have been on the mountain, and who therefore know the difficulty, heretofore, of getting to the top, do not share in this feeling. When, some twenty years ago, Dr. Mitchel began his observations with reference to the height of the mountain, it was much more inaccessible, than it has since become, by reason of the progress of the settlements around its base; so that he was liable to be misled, and thwarted by unforeseen obstacles in his efforts to reach particular points of the chain, and when he did attain some part of the top of the ridge, nature was too much exhausted to allow more than an observation as to the immediate locality. It has happened that in his several attempts both from the north and the south he never succeeded in reaching the highest portion of the range.

The Black Mountain lies wholly on the western side of the Blue Ridge, the name given in this State to the mountain which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Mississippi. It is nearly twenty miles in length, and in form almost makes a semi-circle, with one of its ends projected in the direction of its tangent. In a part of its course it approaches within three miles of the Blue Ridge, and is connected with that mountain by a lower ridge than itself. At the junction, there rises a pyramidal peak, known as "the High Pinnacle" of the Blue Ridge, and which is probably the very highest point of the "great divide," surpassing, I think, both the "Grandfather" and the "Hog-back." About one mile north of where this connecting ridge unites with the Black, stands "Mt. Mitchel." Something more than one third of the entire chain of the mountain runs from this peak, first in a westerly, and, at length, in a northwesterly direction. Rather more than half of the ridge of the Black, therefore, lies to the northeast of "Mt. Mitchel." The chain in its entire length is covered, not only on its top, but down its sides, for one or two miles, with dense forests of the balsam fir-tree. Its dark green foliage gives the mountain, whether seen in summer or winter, from all points of the compass, and at all distances, the appearance of ground recently burnt over, and irresistibly suggested the name by which it has been known since the earliest settlement of the country. That point which I am satisfied is the highest of the range, is situated about three miles to the north east of "Mt. Mitchel." Having lately visited it, with a view of determining, as nearly as possible, under the circumstances, its altitude, I now propose to give the results of my observations. I shall, in the first place, assume that the height of "Mitchel's Peak" has been correctly ascertained, though, in common with several subsequent observers, I am inclined to think that Dr. Mitchel rather understates its real altitude above the sea. During his observations he had a barometer stationed at Asheville, for the purpose of comparison with that which he carried with him. Asheville, he estimated to be twenty two hundred (2,200) feet above the level of the ocean. He gave for the height of the peak bearing his name, six thousand six hundred and seventy two (6,672) feet. Between this and another point my comparison has been so made as to leave no doubt whatever of the superiority of the latter. During the period of my observations, one barometer was observed by Mr. W. W. McDowell, the clerk in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Asheville, and another by Dr. A. M. Forster, who lives a mile from the village, and who was kind enough to assist me in this manner. From this place to the top of "Mt. Mitchel," the distance is not more than twenty miles, in a direct line. The barometer which I carried with me, has been in my possession some months; and repeated trials at various elevations of well known heights, have given me the fullest confidence in its accuracy. Whenever there is a difference of ten feet in the height of two stations, no difficulty is experienced in determining it. On the 8th Sept., last, at 9 o'clock and 24 minutes, at the top of "Mt. Mitchel" the barometer stood twenty-three, and forty-nine hundredths (23.49) inches. At the highest point, which I reached precisely at 12 o'clock, or two hours and thirty six minutes later, it was twenty three and three tenths (23.30) inches. I remained on the top until 1 o'clock, without perceiving any change. Taking each of these nineteen-hundredths (.19) at this altitude, to represent eleven feet, there would be a difference of two hundred and nine (209) feet, in favor of the latter peak. At Asheville, from 8 o'clock to 12 (the time when he closed the bank,) Mr. McDowell saw no change whatever in his barometer. Dr. Forster observed his at 10 o'clock, at 12 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock, without any change whatever being perceptible. Neither observed his barometer at a later hour than I have indicated above. I found, however, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on my return to the house I had left at 8 o'clock in the morning, there had, in the interval of ten hours, been a fall of ten-hundredths (.1). Independently of the fact that neither gentleman saw any change, during the morning, in his barometer, I have reason to believe that the fall took place in the afternoon, because it became somewhat cloudy, and from the circumstance that the barometer continued to fall slowly for two or three hours later in the evening. If, however, part of this fall should be taken to have occured during the morning, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, it would somewhat reduce the altitude of the highest peak above "Mt. Mitchel," but would still show it to be the higher, from one hundred and forty (140) to two hundred (200) feet. Of the fact of its greater elevation, no one will doubt who visits them both on the same day, provided it be clear enough to allow them to be seen in connection with the other mountains around.

Until, however, I had attained the highest point, I did not feel altogether sure but that one of the other peaks, immediately north of it, might not be equally, or nearly, as high.—It happens, however, that the course of the ridge northward was directly towards the "Roan," a mountain, that for nine miles of its length, has nearly a uniform height, ascertained by Dr. Mitchel to be six thousand one hundred and eighty seven (6187) feet above the sea, or more than five hundred (500) feet lower than the Black. As its direction is nearly at right angles with the line from my position to it, portions of it were beyond the highest points of the northern range of the Black. Thus, though it was distant nearly thirty (30) miles, in a direct line, and though it was more than five hundred (500) feet lower than the spot on which I stood, yet portions of it were visible directly over these points.—Having been there more than once, I saw clearly that the line of vision passing the top of any one of the peaks on the Black would have struck it below the crest of its ridge.—What was still more satisfactory to me, was the fact, that these three points of the Black appeared to the eye to have about the same elevation, being almost but not quite in a line with each other. The northern, or most remote one, at the termination of the mountain, near Burnsville, was ascertained, by Professor Mitchel, to be ninety (90) feet lower than the "Roan." It was distant from me about eight (8) miles, and though much lower than I was, yet it appeared as high as the nearer points; making it clear, therefore, that the descending line from my eye to it did not fall below any part of the chain north of me. I was in this way fully satisfied that the ground on which I stood was higher than any of these points.

I may remark, in confirmation of the barometrical measurement, that, when one is standing on the top of "Mt. Mitchel," while the peak I visited appears the highest of all above the horizon, the remote ones are still visible and may be seen still in connection with the "Roan," but appear to rise considerably above it. Taking the indications of the

barometer to be correct, as observed by me, and assuming the height of "Mitchel's peak" to be six thousand six hundred and seventy two (6672) feet, the other would be six thousand eight hundred and eighty one (6881) feet above the ocean. But, according to the surveys for the line of the extension of the Western Railroad, as detailed in the report of Major Gwynn, to the Legislature of our State, in December last, and which were brought within one mile and a quarter of Asheville, the height of this place, I mean the square where the Courthouse stands, is two thousand two hundred and sixty (2260) feet above tide water. This survey corresponds in its results with one made many years ago by the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad company. Sixty (60) feet should therefore be added to Dr. Mitchel's estimate of the height of this place, which would give his peak an elevation of six thousand seven hundred and thirty two (6732) feet, and the higher one, that of six thousand nine hundred and forty one (6941) feet. For the reasons already stated, the height of the latter may be subject to some deduction, but not to an extent to affect materially this estimate. My object, however, is not so much to prove its absolute height as to show that it excelled any point as yet measured, and leave to the more competent the task of determining the precise altitude. There is no doubt whatever, but that it is the highest portion of the Black Mountain, and that point of land, east of the Rocky Mountains, having the greatest altitude above the sea. As it has never, to my knowledge, been designated by any particular name, a description of its position is necessary to identify it. If one should travel along the top of the ridge from "Mt. Mitchel," in a northerly direction, less than a half mile will bring him to "Mt. Gibbes," so called from the fact that it was measured by Prof. Gibbes, of Charleston, S. C, a few years since. I have been informed that he estimated it as being four (4) feet higher than "Mitchel's peak." If there be a difference in the elevation of the two points, it probably does not exceed that stated by him. From this place there is an irregular descent for about one (1) mile, where my companions and I found ourselves nearly five hundred (500) feet below the top of "Mt. Mitchel." We then had to climb a handsome, regularly shaped pinnacle, which reminds one of a sugar loaf, and which rises to within one hundred and fifty (150) feet of the height of "Mitchel's peak." On its north side the descent is less. Our way then continued over irregular elevations and depressions, for about two (2) miles, till we found ourselves in a sort of prairie ground, or natural meadow, magnificent and beautiful in the extreme. From the farther edge of it, a steep, but regular, ascent of about two hundred and twenty (220) feet, brought us to the highest point. The top is level for eight (8) or ten (10) yards, and on it the balsam fir-tree still retains its place, though shortened to the height of only twenty (20) feet. On the right hand there runs off in the direction of Toe river, a ridge which slowly descends to that stream, distant some six (6) or seven (7) miles. It is thus easy to identify this peak, and its approach is no longer difficult.

From the head of the Swannanoah, at Mr. Step's, where an angler can find speckled trout, there is an easy way to the Mountain House, built by Mr. William Patton, of Charleston, S. C. Its present occupant will provide one with pleasant lodgings, and what mountain journeys render so welcome all such comforts "for the inner man," as this region affords, with fresh salmon from Scotland, and champagne from France, to make them go down easily. After resting here a while at the height of five thousand four hundred and sixty (5,460) feet above the sea level, two miles of travel on horseback, as hundreds of ladies can testify, will bring him to the top of "Mount Mitchel."

When one is upon this peak he appears to be on a centre, from which there run off five immense mountain chains. To the northward stretches the main ledge of the Black, with a succession of cones and spires along its dark crest. On its right, from the far north-east, from the Keystone State, across the entire breadth of Virginia, seemingly from an immeasurable distance, comes the long line of the Blue Ridge or Alleghany; but when it passes almost under him, it is comparatively so much depressed as scarcely to be perceptible, save where at the point of junction, stimulated by the presence of its gigantic neighbor, it shoots up into a pinnacle so steep, that to use a hunter's phrase, it would "make a buzzard's head swim, if he were to attempt to fly over it."

Thence it runs southerly, till it touches South Carolina, when it tends to the west, and is soon hidden behind colossal masses that obstruct further vision in that direction. As the chain of the Black sweeps around westwardly, it is suddenly parted into two immense branches which run off in opposite courses. The northern terminates in a majestic pile, with a crown-like summit, with numerous spurs from its base; while to the south there leads off the long ridge of "Craggy," with its naked slopes, and fantastic peaks, over which dominates its great "Dome," challenging, in its altitude, ambitious comparison with the Black itself.

Let the observer then lift his eye to a remote distance, and take a circuit in the opposite direction. Looking to the south east and to the east, he sees, beyond "King's Mountain," and others less known to fame, the plain of the two Carolinas, stretched out over a field of illimitable space, in color and outline, indistinguishable from the "azure brow" of the calm ocean. Near to him, to the northeast, over the Linville mountain, stands squarely upright the "Table rock," with its perpendicular faces; and its twin brother the "Hawkbill," with its craved beak of over hanging rock, and neck inclined, as if in act to stoop down on the plain below. Farther on, there rises in solitary grandeur, the rocky throne of the abrupt and wild "Grandfather." This "Ancient of days" was long deemed the "Monarch of Mountains," but now, like other royal exiles, he only retains a shadow of his former authority in a patriarchal name, given because of the grey beard he shows, when a frozn cloud has iced his rhododendrons. Westward of him stands a victorious rival, the gently undulating prairie of the "Roan," stretching out for ten (10) miles in length, ntil its green and flowery carpet is terminated by an castellated crag, the "Bluff."

From this extends, southerly, the long, but broken line of the "Unaka," through the passes of which, far away over the entire valley of East Tennessee, is seen, in the distance, the blue outline of the Cumberland Mountains, as they penetrate the State of the "dark and bloody ground." In contrast with the bold aspect and rugged chasms of the "Unaka," stands the stately figure of the "Bald mountain," its smoothly shaven and regularly rounded top bringing to mind some classic capulo; for, when the sun-light sleeps upon its convex head, it seems a temple more worthy of all the gods, than that Pantheon, its famed Roman rival. As the eye again sweeps onward, it is arrested by the massive pile of the great "Smoky Mountain," darkened by its fir-trees, and often by the cloudy drapery it wears. From thence there stretches quite through Haywood and Henderson, to South Carolina's border, the long range of the "Balsam Mountain," its pointed steeples overtopping the "Cold Mountain" and "Pisgah," and attaining probably their greatest elevation towards the head of the French Broad river.

Besides these, the eye rests on many a "ripe green valley" with its winding streams, and many a nameless peak, and many a waving ridge, imitating in its curling shapes, the billows of the ocean when most lashed by the tempest. And if one is favored by Jove, he may perchance hear the sharp, shrill scream of his "cloud cleaving minister," and, as he sweeps by with that bright eye which "pierces downward, onward, or above, with a pervading vision," or encircles him in wide curves, shows reflected back from the golden brown of his long wings,

"The westering beams aslant"

of the descending sun.

But from "Mt. Mitchel," where one is still tempted to linger, since my first visit, a way has been opened quite to the highest point. As one rides along the undulating crest of the ridge, he has presented to him a succession of varied, picturesque and beautiful views.—Sometimes he passes through open spots smooth and green enough to be the dancing grounds of the fairies, and anon he plunges into dense forests of balsam, over ground covered by thick beds of moss so soft and elastic, that a wearied man reposes on it as he would on a basin of fluid mercury. In the last and largest of the little prairies, one will be apt to pause awhile, not only for the sake of the magnificent panorama in the distance, but also because attracted by the gentle beauty of the spot, its grassy, waving surface, interspersed with flattened rocky seats, studded, in the sun light, with glittering scales of mica, and, here and there, clusters of young balsam flourishing in their freshest and richest green, in this, their favorite climate, pointed at top, but spreading below evenly till their lower branches touch the earth, and presenting the outlines of regular cones.

From this place the highest peak is soon attained. Any one who doubts its altitude, may thus easily satisfy himself; for it stands, and will continue to stand, courting measurement. One who, from the eminence, looks down on its vast proportions, its broad base, and long spurs running out for miles in all directions, and gazes in silent wonder on its dark plumage of countless firs, will feel no fear that its "shadow will ever become less," or that in the present geological age it will meet the fate fancied by the poet, when he wrote the words:

"Winds under ground, or waters forcing way,
Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines."

I fear, my dear sir, that I have made this letter much too long for your patience; and yet the vegetation and surrounding scenery of this mountain, peculiar and remarkable as it is, might well tempt me to say many things that I have omitted. I hope your interest in all that relates to natural science will find an apology for my having so long trespassed on your valuable time.

I am very truly yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY.

[From the Boston Post.]

Jonathan and John.

The French have taken Sebastopol south; a British fleet is ordered into American waters, Louis Napoleon and my Lord Clarendon have declared that the alliance between France and England extends to America; and the British press,—the Chronicle in Halifax, the Albion, in New York, and the London Times, through a lackey writer of the present premier,—have mounted stilts and are talking astonishingly loud, brave and threatening.—And yet Jonathan's knees do not quake; his face does not grow pale with fear; and he has not begun to put himself in position to bow down his head like a bulrush and do obeisence to John Bull. In all this, Jonathan may be very presumptuous, but it is his way, and he can't travel out of it.

But what's the matter with cousin John?—Is his flurry because Jonathan doesn't choose to go over the pond and fight his battles for him? It must be admitted that Mr. Bull is now cutting a curious figure before "the world and the rest of mankind" in the fighting line. What he wants is a few battalions of that material which "constitutes a state"—high mettled men, who know their rights and are ready to maintain them—an article money cannot buy. This is the staple that John Bull most needs, but which he cannot get.—No doubt this worries him.

To be just, we *must* honor the persistence of his remedial efforts. He tried first at home, and called for thousands, fifty we believe the number was, to go out to the war. His government issued proclamations; his recruiting agents scoured the three realms; his press sounded out imploringly the necessity; but John might as well have tried to call up *spirits* that Pluto holds chained in the lowest deep. The men would not come! Nor all England, Scotland and Ireland, nor even the vast British colonial possessions added, furnished a tithe of the number required.

But John has pluck, and did not "give it up so." He remembered the past—how a hundred years ago, (1756) when he feared a descent from a French army, he managed to get over masses of Hessian mercenaries from Germany to defend his native soil for him—and how he hired them, at a later time, to fight the rebel Americans. John thought of all this; and, for a year past, he has perseveringly scoured the petty governments of Germany, industriously picking up a mercenary wherever he could find him, and thus manufacturing battalions. There is no denying the fact that John has been more successful in this quarter than he was at home. Let him have the credit of it! A Hamburg letter, by the last arrival, gives the following account of the last results of the activity of Mr. Bull's "recruiting agents." It is dated the 17th ult.:

"The English frigate Perseverence found at Elsinore, on her return from Libau, a despatch from the admiralty, ordering her to Heligoland to take on board fifty German recruits and convey them to England. Those men are to be incorporated in the battalion of rifles commanded by Col. Jocelyn. The recruiting agents in the north of Germany *have already enlisted a good number of men for the formation of a third battalion of infantry of the Line.* Two hundred soldiers of that battalion have already arrived in the island, where they have been placed under the command of Col. Telbot. This is the fifth battalion, of 800 men each, the English Govment has been able to raise in the north. It was believed that during the winter, owing to the difficulty of landing with small boats, the recruiting operations would be suspended until spring; but orders have arrived from England to continue them with the same activity, and the government stores in the island have been accordingly amply supplied with provisions. The number of subaltern officers who have offered their services to obtain commissions in the British foreign legion exceeds the actual wants of the former. Several Danish soldiers have of the late enlisted, but the great majority of the men who compose that corps formerly belonged to the disbanded army of Schleswig Holstein."

Cousin John's efforts to maintain his grouud are worthy of all praise, surely; but as he assumes airs, Jonathan must ask him, in relation to this business of getting men to fight, if he will not, for his own credit, take an observation and draw an inference.

It so happened that, a year or two ago, Jonathan needed the same article of MEN to enable him to maintain his cause in a foreign land. He wanted to conquer Mexico iuto a peace. He made a call for fifty thousand.—Did he have to go from home to get them?—Did he send "recruiting agents" into Denmark and all over Germany, to sneak into petty duchies, and besides violating law, there engage cut-throats, the off-scouring of mankind, vile mercenaries, to come under his banner, and help defend his cause? Say; did Jonathan think of prowling about John's purlieus, like a thief in the night, snatching away, here and there, from mines and factories, and farms, wretches in a state of semi-barbarism? Why, the very suggestion would have more stirred Jonathan's bile, than would now the whole Sebastopol force on his soil arouse his fear!—No; Jonathan quietly raised the stars and the stripes in different places on his farm; and not merely FIFTY THOUSAND, but FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FREEMEN voluntarily gathered round this glorious and unsullied banner, and what most troubled Jonathan was, to know how to pick out of so many gallant men the few he really needed!

Now cousin John Bull, you had better stop being gruff and surly, and impertinent, and arrogant, &c., towards Jonathan; and put this fact down in your note book. It's something, worth considering, John! Roll it all under your tongue, John. Stop grumbling long enough to think up to its full meaning and significance, John. There is a good deal to be inferred from this most striking revelation of national power which this age has seen, John. You might make forty exhibitions of yourself as you have made last year in the Crimea—we say nothing about the French feats—and lose credit before the world each time; while the fact that half a million of freemen—exactly such men, John, as paid their respects to you at Bunker Hill, and Saratoga and Yorktown, and New Orleans—volunteered to go out of their country to fight, tells how young America would look with arms in his hands! Think of a nation of sovereigns with arms in their hands, John!

But this is not all—not half of what you will do very well to think of, John. You are sending a few of your ships over here, are you? Well, Jonathan's farm is a good deal extended and exposed. A large part of it is not fenced in at all! And you might put five or fifty thousand of your foreign legion on it in many places—say in order to protect Ireland! Now there is a new problem in political arithmetic which you may think of. It would not hurt you a bit to work it out. If half a million of freemen volunteered, in 1846, to leave their pursuits, and go forth to defend the rights of their country in a foreign land, how many, John, would flock around the stars and stripes, from every walk in life, to chastise an invader of their native soil? How long would it be before these thousands invaders would thaw away? Again we say, think up, John, to the eminent gravity of this question; to the half a million of men fact we have named; and let Jonathan alone.

The best thing Lord Palmerston can do is to order his fleet right back again. Here it looks saucy. The tirades of the London Times and its echoes are really of no account. They are mere gasconade. Who cares for them? Too much consequence has always been attached to such things. This government gun business is another affair. But Jonathan's course is onward to his manifest destiny; and John should strive for grace to acknowledge, that no country in the world has derived so much profit from Jonathan's progress as has Great Britain; and no country will continue to derive one half the benefit from the sure march to greatness of these United States. John, don't grumble with your bread and butter.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A few days since a German was riding along Sansome street, in Sacramento, California, when he heard the whizzing of a ball near him, and felt his hat shaken. He turned about and saw a man with a revolver in his hand, and took off his hat and found a fresh bullet hole in it.

"Did you shoot at me?" asked the German.

"Yes," replied the other party; "that's my horse. It was stolen from me recently."

"You must be mistaken," said the German, "I have owned the horse three years."

"Well," said the other, "when I come to look at him, I believe I *am* mistaken. Excuse me, sir; won't you take a drink?"

The rider dismounted and tied his horse.—The two found a drinking saloon, they drank together and parted friends. This is the California way to make acquaintances.

☞It is stated in the *Friends' Intelligencer*, that from statistics recently published in England, while the average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years, that among the Friends is an average of fifty one years. Eeighteen years thus added to the average of human life is a fact too remarkable not to challenge medical attention, and lead us to close investigation of the laws of life.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 29, 1855.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

Know Nothingism is rapidly going the way of all sublunary things. As Mr. Clingman predicted last summer, it has entirely "gin out" in many localities. In South Carolina it run well for a little season, and spread itself like a "green bay tree." But it was a short race. When the gallant Palmetto Boys learned its parentage and history, like Capt. Tyler they determined to "head him or die." And the invisible and invincible 'Sam' was most beautifully "headed" and beheaded by the South Carolina Democracy. Being totally routed, and in a dying condition, his followers assembled in Grand Council in Charlaston on the 16th instant, to determine what course would be best, under the mournful circumstances. After much deliberation it was concluded to put him out of his misery by formally and deliberately knocking him in the head. And furthermore it was determined that, as the people had refused to give him a home among them while living and would not be likely to suffer his dead carcass to pollute their soil, it would be expedient and proper to kick him entirely out of the State. The tears shed on the occasion were few, the regrets at his unfortunate and ill spent life, and premature death, not very pungent, and almost "unwept, unhonored and unsung," Samuel was pitched overboard. The sad duty done, the following resolutions, commemorative of the virtues and the vices of the deceased, were passed by his legal heirs and representatives:

LOCAL GRAND COUNCIL,
Charleston, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, in the opinion of this Local Grand Council, representing the Subordinate Councils of the American Order in the city of Charleston, the disaster to that party in the late Municipal Election is attributable to causes arising from its past organization, and from misapprehension of some of its principles, as well to intestine division upon Municipal policy and offices; and, whereas, also, this Council has an abiding confidence in the strength of the American sentiment, and the justness of the reforms which it claims, when properly presented to an intelligent public, and expounded in public form. Therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That this Council recommend to the subordinate councils in this city to disband their present organization, and discharge their members individually from its existing obligations.

2. *Resolved*, That this Council recommend to the State Council, and to the other subordinate Councils of the State a similar dissolution.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Council, all secrecy in political association, any intermixture (however misconceived) of sectarian with political questions, and the administration of oaths in party obligation, should be repudiated and abandoned by the American party in this city and State.

4. *Resolved*, That at a propitious period, when party acerbity has abated, and rational calm exists, a public movement should here be made in favor of essential reforms in naturalization and suffrage.

5. *Resolved*, That while the American party of this community will ever hold themselves sternly ready, as Southern men, to maintain in all exigencies the rights of the State and the South, they will not, on the one hand, commit themselves to a blind adherence to federal parties and dominations, nor on the other urge, at any impolitic juncture and for premature ends, a policy which looks to the disruption of the confederacy, except (in the language of the Georgia platform) as "a last resort."

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, President.
A. J. RUSSEL, Secretary.

We invite careful attention to the above resolutions, for they embody some of our oft-repeated objections to the Order—objections for the utterance of which we have been most villainously traduced and slandered. To the 3rd resolution, particularly, do we direct the reader's attention. That resolution takes the ground that any union of religious and political questions, all secrecy in political matters, and the administration of oaths, are all wrong, and should be repudiated and abandoned by the "American" party. We are sincerely glad to see our Know Nothing friends coming back to the use of common sense, and yielding to the impulses of a generous patriotism. If the noble example of the Grand Council of South Carolina shall be imitated by all Southern Know Nothings, no one will more sincerely rejoice than we. In view of such a return to reason and duty, we could freely forgive the members of the Order in this District for the many unjust and ungenerous charges they have made against us, for recommending the very course now adopted by the South Carolina Grand Council. Will they follow the noble example of their South Carolina brethren, and recant and repudiate their errors? We hope they will, and that soon all this secret and unlawful machinery for controlling the consciences and the votes of freemen, will be abandoned. Its influence has only worked evil in every possible way, and can only continue to do so, if persisted in.

TO BE HUNG.

Noblett, who murdered old Mr. Davis, in McDowell county about a year since, and who was convicted but appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Court below was sustained, was last week re-sentenced at Burke Court, by his honor Judge Manly, and ordered to be executed on the 14th day of December.

GOOD PRICES.—Twenty seven negroes, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Pattor, were sold at her late residence in this vicinity last week, at an average of between six and seven hundred dollars. The gang embraced all ages, from the infant of a few months to the man of sixty years.

MORE NUBBINS.—Mr. William Ray, living on Caney River, thinks the "nubbin" of which we boasted some weeks since, measuring fourteen inches, was not much after all. He says he made the past season thirty five hundred bushels of corn, and among it may be found plenty of "nubbins" measuring fifteen inches. We knock under this time, friend Ray, but give you notice that we intend to beat you next year. We are preserving Capt. Foster's fourteen inch corn for seed. Look sharp, or we shall distance you.

☞The friends of the Holston Conference Female College will be gratified to learn that the Rev. Wm. M. Kerr has been appointed by the Holston Annual Conference Agent for the Institution during the next year. Mr. Kerr combines talents of the highest order with great energy, industry and popularity. We predict that he will soon be able to place the Endowment Plan upon a permanent foundation. He is fully acquainted with the advantages of the College location, and will be able to place them in a proper light before an intelligent public; and this, we believe, is all that will be necessary to secure the permanent prosperity of the Institution.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The name of the post office hitherto known as "Rozzel's Ferry," in Mecklenburg county, has been changed to "Mountain Island." John Tate, Esq., is the post master.

SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST.

This paper, published at Raleigh, and the only literary journal in North Carolina, has been discontinued. The Editor, William D. Cook, Esq., says the enterprise has never been remunerative, and he now abandons it, that he may devote all his energies to the "Carolina Cultivator," an excellent agricultural paper of which he is the Editor. We commend the Cultivator to the patronage of our farmers.

☞The news from Europe by the last arrival is unimportant.

THE FIGHT BEGUN!

We have exciting news from Kansas. The "Squatter Sovereign," a pro-slavery paper, says Samuel Collins, of Doniphan, was killed by Pat Laughlin, a few days since, under the following circumstances—Mr. Laughlin recently made an exposition of the midnight organization existing among the Abolitionists in the Territory, called the "Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion." Collins, it seems, is Colonel of one of the regiments in this Order, and determined to force Mr. Laughlin to a retraction, or kill him. In accordance, he and some twelve brother Abolitionists proceeded to seek out Mr. Laughlin; and demanded an unqualified retraction of his recent exposition; and upon Mr. L.'s refusing to make any concession, Collins immediately snapped his gun at him, and then fired at him, but fortunately the weapon was turned aside by a spectator. Laughlin then drew a revolver and fired upon his opponent, killing him instantly. We regret to learn that Mr. L. was dangerously hurt in the conflict by a knife wound in the side. We are also informed that his friend, Mr. Lynch, a member of the pro-slavery party, was shot in the hand.

Thus it is that the fight so long talked about has begun, and it is to be hoped that it will result in the riddance of Kansas of the hordes of "higher law" and blood thirsty negro thieves who now infest and pollute her virgin soil.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A fire broke out, in Alexandria, Va., on the morning of the 17th instant, in the queensware store occupied by J. T. Dowell, destroying property to the amount of some $15,000, and which was attended with a most melancholy ascident.—While the firemen were engaged in extinguishing the embers, the gable end of the building, which was of brick, fell in, and buried beneath its ruins a large number of citizens. Seven had been taken out dead, five more or less injured, and others yet remained under the ruins.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Dowell, the owner of the store burned, and two others in his employ, were examined before the Mayor on suspicion of having fired the building; and it was rumored that Dowell afterwards left the city.

Appointments

Of the Preachers belonging to the Holston Annual Conference, for the next Conference year:

WYTHEVILLE DISTRICT.
T. K. Catlett, Presiding Elder.
Wytheville station—P. S. Sutton.
" circuit—J. McTeer, Alexander Woodward.
Parisburg circuit—John M. Crismond.
Newbern—George Stuart.
Mechanicsburg—A. E. English.
Princeton circuit and Flat Top miss.—W. K. Foster.
Hillsville—Ebeneezer Stockbridge.
Grayson—Charles Mitchell.
Marion—John C. Hyden.
Jefferson—David P. Hunt.

ABINGDON DISTRICT.
G. W. Alexander, Presiding Elder.
Abingdon station—J. W. Dickey.
" circuit—F. M. Fanning.
Saltville—W. W. Smith.
Lebanon—Wm. Robeson.
Estilville—G. W. Miles.
Gass River—G. W. Smith.
Russel mission—To be supplied.
Blountville—W. Ingle, G. M. Massie.
Jeffersonville—Wm. Witcher.
Sandy River—Elijah Conner.
Emory and Henry College—E. E. Wiley, Pres.; J. A. Davis, Prof.; J. M. Sharpe, Tutor.

ROGERSVILLE DISTRICT.
John M. Kelly, Presiding Elder.
Rogersville Station—R. N. Price.
" circuit—W. C. Graves.
Kingsport—H. P. Waugh.
Jonesville—J. W. Belt.
Tazewell station—W. C. Daily.
" circuit—Wm. Wyatt.
Sneedville—R. H. Guthrie.
Rutledge—C. Godby, A. Gass, sup.
Morristown—D. B. Carter.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT.
R. M. Stevens, Presiding Elder.
Knoxville station—E. C. Wexler.
East Knoxville and Colored Charge—Thos. J. Pope.
Knox circuit—W. H. H. Duggan, C. T. McDonald.
Dandridge—J. N. S. Huffaker.
Sevierville—J. P. Gibson.
Little River—Rufus M. Whaley.
Maryville—A. M. Goodykoontz.
Clinton—John Cox.
Jacksboro'—P. H. Reece.
Holston College—W. W. Neal, Pres. T. Sullins and J. D. F. Jennings, Agents for Strawberry Plains College. James Atkins, Agent A. B. S.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.
R. M. Hickey, Presiding Elder.
Kingston circuit—L. W. Crouch.
Washington—J. M. Varnell.
Hamilton circuit and Walden's Ridge mission—M. P. Swaim.
Pikeville—F. Richardson.
Jasper—John Spears.
Spencer mission—T. M. Dula.
Cumberland circuit—J. T. Stansbury.
Jamestown mission—To be supplied.
Montgomery " S. B. Harwell.
Huntsville " R. K. Coin.

ATHENS DISTRICT.
Thomas K. Munsey, P. E.
Athens station—Sewell Phillips.
" circuit—J. G. Swisher.
Cleaveland station—G. Taylor.
" circuit—W. H. Kelly.
Charleston " J. A. Hyden, Rufus K. Scruggs.
Chattanooga station—E. F. Sevier.
Harrison circuit—W. Balenger.
Philadelphia circuit—D. Fleming.
Loudon station—Thos. Stringfield.
Decatur circuit—R. A. Giddens.
Ocoee mission—James S. Edwards.
Madisonville circuit—J. Boring.
Hiwassee College—J. H. Bruner, Pres.

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.
R. W. Patty, Presiding Elder.
Asheville station—C. Campbell.
Reems Creek circuit—John Reynolds.
Hendersonville—J. B. Little.
Catawba—J. W. Williamson.
Burnsville—B. F. White.
Sulphur Springs—J. D. Baldwin.
Waynesville—W. F. Parker.
Webster—G. W. Penley.
Franklin—J. R. Long.
Echota mission—J. W. Bird.
Holston Con. Female College—Wm. M. Kerr, Agent.

JONESBORO' DISTRICT.
J. Haskew, Presiding Elder.
Jonesboro' station—W. H. Bates.
" circuit—W. Milburn, G. Creamer.
Rheatown—E. E. Gillenwaters.
Greeneville station—C. Long.
" circuit—A. G. Worley.
St. Clair—To be supplied.
Taylorsville—W. H. Howell.
Watauga mission—A. Copeland.
Elizabethton circuit—J. T. Smith.
Newport—H. West.
Odd Fellows Female College—D. Sullins, Associate Principal.
Missionary to China—W. G. E. Cunningham.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Knoxville.

☞A regular express has been established between Salt Lake and California.

☞The Democrats of Tennessee design holding a State Convention at Nashville on 8th of January next.

☞From our East Tennessee exchanges we learn that corn is selling at from 25 to 40 cents per bushel; wheat $1 10 a $1 25.

A SENSIBLE COUNTY.—El Paso county, Texas, at the late election, gave Pease, (Democrat) for Governor, 750 votes, for Dickson, (Know Nothing) *none!* What a county! Not a single American in it, all "furriners."

☞The preparatory survey of that portion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, has been completed; and it is thought when the report of the Engineer is made public, that the route offers no serious impediments in the way of the construction of the work.

☞The Hon. Robt. M. Anderson, long a circuit judge in East Tennessee, died on the 20th ultimo.

THE MEADOWS OF AMERICA.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, says that our grass crop is not properly appreciated. No crop, he says, approaches so near a spontaneous yield, and none yields so large a profit. The hay crop of the United States in 1850 he estimates at 13,000,000 tons—which is worth $150,000,000, while the whole cotton crop is valued at only $128,000,000. Of this crop more than half is produced by the four States—New York, (which yields one-fourth of the whole,) Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The grass crop which is used for pasturage is at least as valuable; so that single herb is worth annually over $300,000,000. Few people will believe that the grass crop of New York State is worth more than its wheat, and yet statistics show that such is the fact.

ALABAMA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—On Monday last, the election took place, which resulted thus: Gov. Fitzpatrick, [Democrat,] 79; L. Pryor, [Know Nothing,] 43.

☞A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to compel all free persons of color in the State to emigrate to Liberia or elsewhere beyond the limits of the State.

☞The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of six per cent.

THE FRUIT.—A young clerk has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with using $2,000 of his employer's money in buying lottery tickets. This is one of the fruits of this pernicious practice.

☞The Spartanburg *Express* publishes a report of a sale in that place, in which the aggregate of ten negroes sold amounted to $6,025. Among the lot was a woman some 70 years old, who brought $60. A girl, just grown, sold for $1,150; a man (common field hand) $1,250; a small plough boy $850; and a child (held up in the arms of the auctioneer to the inapection of bidders) brought $550.

☞Reuben Samuel has been convicted in Rockingham county, of the murder of Reuben Southard.

☞The Missouri *Republican* says neither Benton nor Atchison can be elected to the Senate at the present session of the Legislature.

☞The New York *Herald* figures up the following as the political composition of the next House of Representatives:

Democrats,	81
Southern Whigs,	9
Union Know Nothings,	60
Abolition Know Nothings,	15
Fusion or Abolition Republicans,	68
Vacancies,	1

A day of Thanksgiving has been appointed in twenty states.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It is anticipated that on Friday Mr. Buchanan's despatches will be received by the Department. The Cabinet expect an apology for Mr. Crampton from the British Ministry or the recall of the gentleman; and unless one of these expectations is realized, Mr. Crampton's dismissal is resolved upon.

SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov.

E. Debust, an eminent mineralogist of North Carolina, committed suicide, by cutting his throat, at his hotel in this city, this morning, on account of pecuniary embarrassments. He was the discoverer of gold in North Carolina.

HOMICIDE.

MOBILE, Nov. 22.

Wm. H. Trone, of Virginia, was shot last night, by T. G. Banks, of Columbus, Mississippi, and instantly killed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 22.

Five spans of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bridge were burnt on Wednesday night.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Herald's correspondent asserts in a most positive manner, that notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, matters between this country and England appear extremely warlike—and that certain demands of England for redress is now before the Cabinet here.

Common rumor to-day has asserted the same, adding that either England or America must retract, in order to avoid the war.

The difficulty is said to emanate from Cushing's instructions in regard to Herz's trial in Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.

The Convention of Bolters, from the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, have adopted a report in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise; or that failing, Congress shall refuse to admit any slaveholding State.

Another meeting is recommended to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th of February.

REMARKABLE.—The passengers in a balloon excursion state that at the height of 14,000 feet above the earth, everything spoken distinctly by them was returned in about a minute in an echo as clear and distinct as the words spoken.

Erastus Bostwick, of Hinesbnrg, has voted at every election for *thirty-three* years back, without missing a single time. He is now nearly ninety years old.

A Tough Witness.

Prosecuting Attorney.—"Mr. Parks, state if you please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession."

"He's been a professor ever since I've known him."

"Professor of what?"

"Of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks.—What does he do?"

"Generally, what he pleases."

"Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows."

"Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go in to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now state how this defendant supports himself."

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."

"May it please your honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the court."

Judge.—"Mr. Parks, state if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

Counsel.—"Yes; what is his occupation?"

"If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks."

Cross Examined.—"Mr. Parks, I understood you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink hard?"

"No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw."

"One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?"

"The one he's got on now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and too short waisted for the fashion."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

Walker, the Fillibuster.

The New York *Times* gives the following sketch of Walker, who has so successfully invaded Nicaragua:

"Mr. Walker is a native of Tennessee. His education is liberal to an extreme. Few young men, we understand, enjoyed finer advantages in this respect, than he did on coming to manhood. That he has not properly improved or legitimately directed them, in his subsequent career on the Pacific, is no fault of his professional habits, his lack of firmness, or want of political information. He is a lawyer by profession, and has had editorial experience at the press. His devotion to the Democratic principles of free government is extreme. On this point, faulty, if you please, he has been stubborn and persevering, rather than enthusiastic. We understand, indeed, that enthusiasm, in the popular sense, is no part part of his disposition.

He is, or was, when he left the Atlantic States, and we have since heard nothing to the contrary, of a steady, sober habit, remarkably quiet in personal intercourse, of high moral courage and indomitable will. While nothing could have given his family, friends and acquaintances at home more surprise, than the first news of his turning fillibuster in Lower California, there is not one of them who has since doubted his bravery, or questioned his perseverance in execution of a settled political purpose. Nor do they believe that his success, when achieved, will be turned to bloody account, as against humanity, or to the willful disturbance of the relations between friendly powers with which his movements have no necessary connection.

Mr. Walker is a young man of only thirty-one years. If he is yet wanting in the element of true wisdom as a politician, he is equally devoid of motive to desperation or recklessness as the successful invader of Nicaragua. Of the character of the material, in men, that he carried with him from San Francisco, and that which has since joined him from Sacramento, we are partially ignorant; though we incline to believe that he has the power and influence of complete control over them, and that, in any event, he will sacrifice his own life, sooner than see his followers, as a body, bring odium on the cause, or defeat the purposes which he has [unwisely it may be] asserted in Nicaragua.

A project for constructing a rail road from Rabun Gap to Lawrenceville, and thence to Eatonton, so as to connect with Savannah; and another branch to Stone Mountain, or some other convenient point, so as to reach the Gulf at Pensacola, it is said, will be shortly brought before the Georgia Legislature.

It was Bishop Horner's opinion that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. He says:

"The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy and anger than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against profligacy than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on economy than the auctions of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A letter describes it thus: Buy everything you don't want; pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; hate the country; adore the city; read novels; neglect your children; nurse lap-dogs, and go to church every time you yet a new shawl.

SUCH IS WAR.—A Paris letter in the *Tribune* speaks of a young lady who received intelligence from the Crimea of the death of her lover, her father, brother and uncle, all by the same post! Such is war.

BEAUTIFUL LANGUAGE.—The Russian language is said to be one of the richest and most beautiful in the world.

Brigham Young, the Mormon, is reputed to be worth nearly $300,000.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* makes a suggestion with respect to these most delectable of all winter cakes, which we copy for the benefit of those interested:

To every three bushels of buckwheat add one of good heavy oats, grind them together as if there was only buckwheat—thus will you have cakes always light and always brown, to say nothing of the greater disgestibility, and the lightening of spirits, which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grum and lethargic, while he of the oatmeal will have exhileration of brain and contentment of spirits.

A MONSTER KILLED.—A Panther measuring 7 1-2 feet, and weighing 150 pounds, was killed, after a desperate struggle, on Saturday night, the 20th ult., near Card Springs, Tenn., by a party of nine gentlemen, assisted by twenty dogs. The struggle lasted half an hour, and it is described as extremely desperate. Besides the attack of the dogs (which he resisted gallantly) he received five shots, and a number of blows from stones, fence rails, &c., before he gave it up. None of the men were hurt, but three of the dogs were killed and several others badly crippled.—*Hickman (Ky) Times.*

CURIOUS NEEDLECASE.—Dr. Fearing, of Nantucket, Mass., has taken from the stomach, abdomen and left side of a patient, named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and more remained. The patient, some years ago, was deranged in mind, and fancied herself a pincushion, swallowed all the needles and pins she could lay hands on.

The Grand Jury of Pittsburg has "presented" female equestrianism at agricultural fairs, as a nuisance. Good. One of the misfortunes of the world is the increase of *male* women.

Married,

On the 22d instant, by Joseph Banks, Esq., Mr. Andrew E. Ingle and Miss Elizabeth L. Arrowood, all of Buncombe.

Say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man?—a world without a sun.
M. R.

Gen. Cary's Appointments.

Asheville—19th December, at 1 o'clock.
Reems Creek—20th December, at 11 o'clock.
Asheville—21st December, at candle light.

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,
President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed'ral Spring Distribution. Popu'n.	Distribu'n.	Fall Distribu'n.	Total Dis.	De'du't for Bal. Due. Deaf & Du'b	
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	$150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	75 00	1,125 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36		
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	4,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	75 00	545 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	75 00	669 96
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,273 52	75 00	2,057 76
Currituck,	6,256	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52	75 00	1,619 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	225 00	1,427 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48		
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	75 00	792 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Harnett,						
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 29	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 40	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64	75 00	1,348 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	150 00	876 24
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,069 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,678 80		
Polk,						
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,434 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 46	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84		
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20		
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Wilson,						
Yadkin,						
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08		

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the "Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company," is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, *Sec.*

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

FAIR WARNING!

THE subscriber having determined to leave Asheville on the 1st day of January next, is compelled to close his business here by that time.—All persons indebted to him, by note or account, are therefore requested for the last time to call and settle. His business must be wound up, peaceably if it can, by law if it must.

The large and elegant assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

now on hand, will be sold at prices astonishingly low. In fact, the Clothes have to be sold between this and the first day of January, and all who want bargains had better strike while the opportunity lasts. A little pile of money will purchase a tremendous pile of clothing now. Be quick—you will never see the like again.

Country merchants can replenish their stock as cheap here as in New York or Charleston.—Fact—try it.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CCIV.]
(CONTINUED.)

An Act making appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, two thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, in goods, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, one hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, sixteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, four hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred twenty six, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred forty six, three hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand dollars;

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For second of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods, or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

For twenty fourth of thirty instalments, as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, twenty thousand dollars;

For twenty fourth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars;

For twenty fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty fourth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For twenty fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty fourth of thirty instalments, for forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one thousand dollars;

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars;

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty two, forty thousand dollars;

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For the second instalment upon forty eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifteen thousand dollars;

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars;

Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars;

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Senecas and Shawnees.—For annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars;

For second instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars;

For second of eight instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars;

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars;

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dallars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for provisions, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen hundred and fifty one, sixty eight thousand dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty twenty third July, eighteen hundred and fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For expenses of transportation of annuity, goods, and provisions, to the Sioux of Mississippi, during the fiscal years ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five and thirtieth of June eighteen and fifty six, thirty two thousand dollars.

Stockbridges.—For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, per ninth article treaty twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For fifth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy two thousand dollars.

Umpquas, (Cow Creek Band.)—For second of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Utahs.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes,—For twenty seventh of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, eighteen thousand dollars;

For twenty fourth of twenty seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ten thousand dollars;

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments, for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments, for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred dollars;

For twenty fourth of twenty seven instalments, for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three hundred dollars;

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, three hundred and sixty five dollars;

For twenty fourth of twenty seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars;

For twenty fourth of twenty seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For twenty fourth of twenty seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, four hundred dollars;

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars;

For ninth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wyandots.—For permanent annuity in specie, per third article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per eighth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty two, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For permanent provision for education, per fourth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty two, five hundred dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, thirty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory, prior to and during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agents, twenty eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For the pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and agricultural and mechanical laborers, on the reservations in California, fifty four thousand three hundred dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in California to three military reservations, in accordance with the plan submitted by the superintendent of Indian affairs in that State, and approved by the President, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars: Provided, That the superintendent of Indian affairs in that State be authorized, should he deem it expedient, to expend an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars of the sum herein appropriated, to relieve the temporary wants of Indians outside of the reservations;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For adjusting difficulties, and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For expenses of insurance and transportation of annuities, payable to Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon; three thousand dollars;

For payment of the liabilities incurred for the Indian service in Oregon, under the supervision of the late superintendent, ten thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, twenty five thousand dollars;

For the general Incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty thousand dollars;

For compensation of three special agents, and four interpreters, for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars,

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian Department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes, and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of these officers, of persons charged with crimes against Indians, five thousand dollars.

To meet the necessary expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements for the Indians in Texas, eighty six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For the purpose of enabling the proper department to adopt such measures as may be necessary for opening communications with the Texas Camanches and Apaches, who have not heretofore been parties to any treaties with the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For reimbursing to John W. Whitfield, late agent for the Indians on the Upper Platte, the amount expended by him for ransom from the Cheyennes, and clothing, and transportation to the States of one white and ten Mexican prisoners, one hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of an additional clerk of the Indian office, under the appropriation per act of August five, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for one year, fourteen hundred dollars.

For paying the expenses of one commissioner and two clerks employed by the Attorney General, in the investigation directed by the resolution of the Senate of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars: Provided, That said resolution, and any other since adopted, relating to the same object, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

For collecting, removing, and subsisting the Indians of California, (as provided by law,) on two additional military reservations, to be selected as heretofore, and not to contain exceeding twenty five thousand acres each, in or near the State of California, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, Provided, That the President may enlarge the quantity of reservations heretofore selected, equal to those hereby provided for, and shall not expend the amount herein appropriated unless, in his opinion, the same shall be expedient; and the last proviso to the authority for five military reservations in California, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, Provided, That so much of the act approved on the thirty first of July, last, as requires that no more than twenty thousand dollars shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or be in his hands unexpended at one and the same time, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

For the purpose of enabling the President to treat with, and arrange the difficulties existing among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians of Lake Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, arising out of the acts of Congress of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty three, and August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, and the treaty of twenty fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, in such manner as may be just to the Indians, and with their assent, and not inconsistent with the legal rights of white persons who may reside on the Stockbridge reserve, of the claim of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty eight, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For the completion of the collection of the sixth and last volume of the statistics and other information of Indian tribes, authorized by the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty seven, and subsequent acts, the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred dollars: Provided, That said volume shall be so condensed as to embrace all the material now, or to be collected, and not inferior in any respect to the preceeding volumes; and to be completed within two years from the passage of this act: And provided further, That said compilation shall be subjected, before publication, to revision by the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to the curtailment in the work of all matters unless, irrelevant, or inconsesistent with the objects of the work.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That section four of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and for other purposes," approved thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, shall not be so construed as to interfere with an act entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed, the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota, belonging to the half breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty four: Provided, That so much of the money appropriated by the first named act as may be necessary to carry out the last named act, shall be applicable thereto.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required, to cause to be paid to the North Carolina Cherokees embraced in the roll of John C. Mullay, or the legal representatives of such of them as have died since their enrolment, the sum of fifty three dollars and three cents, respectively, for the expenses of their removal and subsistence, now held in trust by the United States, according to the terms of the fourth section of the act of twenty ninth July, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty eight; for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of forty two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents: Provided, That each and every Indian so receiving such payment in full, shall give his assent thereto: And provided, further, That said Secretary shall be first satisfied that the State of North Carolina has, before such payment, by some appropriate act, agreed that said Cherokees may remain permanently in that State, any thing in the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty five-six to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act approved thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, authorizing the payment of per capita allowance to Cherokees east of the Mississippi, be so amended as to authorize the payment of all such Cherokees, as, being properly entitled, were omitted on the roll of D. W. Siler, from any cause whatever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to enable the President of the United States to carry out, in good faith, the recent treaties with the Ottoes and Missourias, Omahas, Delawares, Ioways, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoos, and the united tribes of Kaskaskias and Pearias, Piankeshaws and Weas, Shawnees and Miamies, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, for the execution of the surveys required by said treaties; and where the net proceeds of the lands ceded by either of said treaties are required to be paid over to the Indians, the President shall cause said lands, or such parts thereof as he may deem proper, to be classified and valued, and when such classification and valuation have been made to his satisfaction, he shall cause said lands to be offered at public sale, by legal subdivisions or town lots, at such times and places, and in such manner and quantity, as to him shall appear proper and necessary to carry out faithfully the stipulations in said treaties; and said lands shall not be sold at public or private sale for a less price than that fixed by the valuation aforesaid, nor shall any land be sold at a less price than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, for three years, and thereafter as may be directed by law pursuant to the treaty.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, as now provided by law, an additional agent, at the annual salary of one thousand dollars, to reside among the Kansas Indians, as required by the sixth article of the treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty six, and be charged with the duties therein specified, and to continue as long as the President may deem such agency to be advantageous to the said Indians; and also one other agent for the Kickapoos, at the same salary and upon the same tenure.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, as now provided by law, an additional Indian agent, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and who shall be assigned, for such times as the President may deem necessary, to the Delaware Indians; and the agents for the Kansas, Great Nemaha, and Osage River agencies, shall hereafter receive the annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the salary now allowed by law.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the laws of the United States punishing the crimes of forgery, or of depredations upon the mails of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, extended to, and declared to be in full force in the Indian country.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to execute the contract entered into by Joel R. Poinsett, late Secretary of War, on the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, with Jean B. Faribault, and Pelagie, his wife, pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, approved the thirteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty nine: Provided, that the Secretary of War shall be satisfied with the validity of their title to the lands mentioned in said contract, and that the conveyance to the United States be made sufficient to pass the said title.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That Indian agents be, and they are hereby authorized, to take acknowledgments of deeds, and other instruments of writing, and to administer oaths in investigations committed to them in the Indian country, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for that purpose, by the Secretary of the Interior, and that acknowledgments so taken shall have the same effect as if taken before a justice of the peace.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCVI.]

An Act allowing the further time of two Years to those holding Lands by Entries in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which were made prior to the first [of] January, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to have the same surveyed and patented.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands, which have, prior to the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty two, been entered within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Sciota Rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed the further time of two years from and after the passage of this act to make and return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land-Office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented," approved December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCVII.]

An Act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seamen, flotilla-man marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which the country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: Provided further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority in time of war in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services, in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act; the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack, against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army, in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to those who served as volunteers, at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCVIII.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six:—

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For general repairs and improvements of academic buildings, barracks, mess rooms, officers' quarters, stables, roads, fences, parade and drill grounds, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, fuel, forage, and departments of instruction, thirty five thousand and seventy dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For replacing dead and worn out cavalry and artillery horses, one thousand dollars.

For furnishing hospital for cadets, five hundred dollars.

For deficiency for expenses of the board of visitors, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred and eighty eight dollars fifty two cents.

For additional pay allowed to enlisted men, employed on extra duty as mechanics and laborers, per act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars and forty cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the yearly allowance of the Professor of French and Spanish, and of the Professor of Drawing, shall be the same as is now allowed to the other professors.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCIX.]

An Act to amend an Act approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the Price of Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, "To graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," shall be so construed that the affidavits required by the third section of that act may be made before any officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths, according to such forms, and pursuant to such regulations, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCX.]

An Act for carrying into Effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, of the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That pursuant to the convention aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and seventy seven thousand one hundred and two dollars and eighty eight cents, having been awarded by the commission to British subjects, claimants, under the convention, that sum shall be paid to the duly authorized agent of her Britannic Majesty's government, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; deducting therefrom, pursuant to the sixth article of the said convention, on account of the expenses of the said commission, such ratable proportion, not exceeding five per cent. of the whole amount awarded to both citizens of the United States and British subjects, as may be sufficient to defray the said expenses.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCXI.]

An Act to Establish certain Post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:—

MAINE.

From the city of Gardiner, via West Gardiner, Litchfield, South Monmouth and Wales, to Sabbattisville, in the town of Webster, there to connect with the existing route to Lewiston.

From Liberty, in Clay county, via Gilead Meeting House and William Atchinson's, to Plattsburg, Clinton county, there to connect with a mail route, to Lewiston.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via Herman, to North Carmel.

From West Trenton, in the county of Hancock, via the Shore Road Eden, Salisbury's Cove, and Hull's Cove, to East Eden.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via Brewer Village, East Orrington, the house of Ephraim Goodale, junior, the Hewey Settlement, and Buck's Mills, to Bucksport Village, in the county of Hancock.

From Bangor, via Brown Village Post Office, East Orrington Post Office, the house of Ephraim Goodale junior, Shebna, Harriman, Hewey Settlement, and Buck's Mills, to Bucksport Village.

From West Lebanon, York county, to Great Falls, New Hampshire.

From Alfred, via Waterboro' Centre, to Bar Mills, (Hollis.)

From East Newport, Penobscot county, via Stetson, to Exeter in said country.

From East Machias, via Plantation Number Fourteen, to Cooper.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From West Rumney, via a corner of Groten, Cheever's Corner in Dorchester, and the River Road, to East Canaan.

From West Rumney, via the southeasterly part of Wentworth, North Dorchester, and Dorchester Centre, to East Canaan.

From Winchester, through Richmond, to Fitz-William, in the county of Cheshire.

NEW YORK.

From Redford, via Harris's Mills, Union Falls, and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lakes.

From Lewistor., via Dickersonville, to Cambria.

From Groton, in Tompkins county, to Cortland Village, Cortland county.

From Lisle, Broome county, via East Berkshire, and Wilson Creek to Newark Valley, Tioga county.

From Ketchamville, Tioga, county, to Newark Valley, being an extension of the present route from Maine to Ketchamville.

From Prattsburgh, in the county of Steuben, via Riker's Hollow, to North Cohocton.

From Dryden, via Harford, to Killaway, and from Dryden, to Marathon.

From the Village of Woodhull, via East Troupsburg, to Troupsburg Centre.

From Frontier Post-Office, Clinton County, to Churubusco Post Office, on the line of the Northern Railroad.

From Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, by way of Connewango Post Office, (Rutledge,) to Cattaraugus Post Office, (station,) on the New York and Erie Railroad.

NEW JERSEY.

From Freehold, via Colt's Neck, Tinton Falls, and Eatontown, to Long Branch, Monmouth county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From East Berlin, via King's Tavern, and Farmer's Post Office, to York.

From Lancaster, via Neffsville, Litiz, Durlack, Scheoneck, Reinholdsville, and Sinking Springs, to Reading.

From Selin's Grove, via Middle Creek Hotel, to Middleburg, in Union county.

From Marchand, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county.

From Mitchell's Mills, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county.